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APP 1489

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace paragraph 06 with the following:

In response to the drawbacks associated with MIP regarding real-time applications, SIP (Session Initiating Protocol) based mobility management has been proposed (see "Application-Layer Mobility Using SIP", by Henning Schulzrinne and Elin Wedlund, ACM Mobile Comp and Commun. Rev., vol. 4, No. 3, July 2000, pp 46-57, and see "Mobility Support using SIP", by the same authors, Second ACM/IEEE International Conference on Wireless and Mobile Multimedia (WoWMoM'99), (Seattle, Washington), Aug. 1999). In accordance with SIP, the mobile host does not maintain an association with a home network through a permanent IP address. Rather, the mobile host is associated with a URL (uniform resource locator). A SIP server (e.g. a SIP registration server) within a home network maps the URL to an IP address, which changes each time the mobile host moves into a new sub-network. As such, each time the mobile host moves, it notifies the SIP server of its new IP address such that any new correspondent host can locate the mobile host. Additionally, the mobile host directly sends its new IP address to any correspondent hosts to which it is currently conducting communications. These current correspondent hosts immediately switch to the new IP address and continue to directly communicate with the mobile host, bypassing the need for triangular routing. As a result, SIP based mobility removes the network delays associated with MIP making SIP based mobility well suited for real-time applications. However, these combined architectures fail to address the extra signaling load and latency associated with MIP and require modifications to the operating system so that the network traffic can properly be discerned and the mobility protocols can be properly applied.